



The Hongkong Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1949.

UN Assembly To Discuss Trial Of Mindszenty

Flushing Meadows, Apr. 12.—The United Nations General Assembly tonight approved the inclusion on its agenda of discussion of the trial of Josef, Cardinal Mindszenty, Primate of Hungary, and the 16 Bulgarian pastors.

The voting was 30 in favour and seven against, with 20 abstentions.

Earlier today, Hungary and Bulgaria both protested to the Assembly against the proposed discussion of the trial of Cardinal Mindszenty and the 16 Bulgarian Protestant pastors. The protests were made in cables to the delegates, due to approve the Steering Committee's recommendation that the United Nations investigate the trials.

Both protests said the inclusion of the trials in the Assembly's agenda would be an unjustified interference in the internal affairs of the states concerned.

INQUIRY CONDEMNED

In the afternoon session, Yugoslavia joined with her Eastern neighbours in condemning the proposed inquiry. M. Vladimir Popovic, the Yugoslav representative, criticised the "motives" behind the proposal and said it was a part of the tendency to use the United Nations as a "tool" to interfere in the affairs of the Eastern European states.

Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden told the Assembly today that they did not favour a discussion of the trial. M. Gustav Rasmussen, the Danish Foreign Minister, speaking on behalf of all four powers, said that the trials in the Northern countries are elsewhere.

M. Rasmussen continued: "We have considered with keen attention the different arguments bearing on the matter. What has determined our attitude is our conviction that the matter should first and foremost be treated as a matter under the peace treaties."

EDITORIAL

Reverse For The Socialists

EVEN to the keenest analysts it is a difficult task to define with any precision the degree of influence which party politics have on local elections in England. Ever since the eclipse of the Liberal Party as effective segment of the House of Commons 25 years ago, the tendency has been for candidates in the county council and municipal elections to line themselves up either with the right wing, or the left wing party machines: a candidate's nomination now almost depends upon his willingness to run under the banner of Socialism or Conservatism, with the natural result that local elections are given all the appearance of being miniature general elections. But it has often been demonstrated that the voters are not prepared to regard these contests as much more than an opportunity for returning men whom they think can best serve the local needs, irrespective of party affiliations. John Smith, the local boy who made good, is far more likely to capture the votes of his fellow citizens than the imported candidate, no matter what his party connections. Nevertheless the highly organised party machines have exercised a considerable influence over local elections during the past two decades, and while the candidates for these contests do not openly make a display of their political sympathies, they are well known and recognised by the electors. Thus there could be, and there may well be, great significance in the county council elections—results of the past week which have seen the Tories gain 360 seats and the Socialists lose 362. And in the light of the record-breaking achievement of the Labour Government is not losing a single seat in by-elections since 1945, this sudden landslide must be credited (or in the case of the Socialists, debited) to popular reaction to Sir Stafford Cripps' Budget.

Labour recently won four key by-elections and in such a manner as to suggest that its policies were still acceptable to the electors. Something remarkable must have occurred to cause such a voting swing, especially in London where, for 15 years, the Socialists have held control of the metropolitan and local councils; and that remarkable influence must surely have been the new super-austerity Budget which binds the country for another 12 months to heavy taxation, high cost of living, and the bare necessities of life. But there may be a secondary contributing factor—Labour's over-confidence in its party appeal and with it a slackening off in organisation. Labour has always attached exceptional importance to its showings in local elections—it was through them that the Party first made its presence felt in the political field. Through the control of County, Borough, Urban and Rural councils it has been able, unobtrusively, to introduce local legislation and administration following a Socialist pattern, and any serious loss of this control, such as now occurred, must of necessity come as a severe shock to the Party. But the outcome of the county council elections cannot, with complete confidence, be taken as an assurance for similar Tory successes in the next General Election. There is still more than a year to run before these are held and the national situation may, by that time, present an entirely different picture than it does today; moreover the issues then will be more profound, with purely local interests giving way to wider influences. Nevertheless the Socialists have suffered a disastrous defeat at the polls which, if repeated at the November Borough and Urban elections, must cause them to be extremely nervous about the outcome of the 1950 General Election.

Royall's Answer To Charges

Washington, Apr. 12.—The Army Secretary, Mr. Kenneth Royall, today angrily denounced as "totally incorrect" charges by ex-President Herbert Hoover of staggering waste in the Armed Services.

Mr. Royall demanded that the closed meeting of the Senate Armed Services Committee be thrown open to the press so that he could answer Mr. Hoover's accusations. He added that the Air and Navy Secretaries would want the same privilege.

Mr. Hoover, chairman of the Hoover Commission on reorganisation of the government, told the Senate Committee yesterday that the three Services were guilty of "staggering waste" adding up to \$1,500,000,000 yearly.

"I don't wish to say that Mr. Hoover misrepresented facts or permitted erroneous inferences to be drawn," said Mr. Royall. "He is an outstanding American and a strong supporter of adequate defence."

However, the Secretary made a point-by-point attack on the Hoover Commission's recent report. He said the report criticised the Army for asking funds to modernise 102 tanks which it did not have in its possession.

"The explanation is that, after the request was made, we transferred 102 tanks to the Marine Corps," said Mr. Royall.

—United Press.

HOUSE APPROVES ERP BILL

Washington, April 13.—The U.S. House of Representatives approved by 354 to 43 votes yesterday a US\$5,500,000,000 Bill to keep the European Recovery Programme going. A combination of Democrats and Republicans brushed aside all attempts to cut the amount provided by the Bill.—Associated Press.

C.M. Customs Protest To Royal Navy

Shanghai, Apr. 12.—In a statement to the press tonight, the Chinese Maritime Customs said that a protest had been addressed to the British Navy over the sensational smuggling case uncovered by Customs officers on Monday in which a British ship is involved.

The ship is the Green Archer, a fleet auxiliary vessel manned by civilians, most of them Chinese, and without British officers or ratings.

The Customs claimed that the ship smuggled from Hongkong woolen textiles, saccharine and radio parts.

Two Chinese arrested admitted operating a smuggling ring, bringing goods in the Green Archer.—Reuter.

METEOR BURSTS

New York, Apr. 12.—A brilliant meteor streaked across New England skies during the night and burst in a blaze of glory. An airline pilot said: "Parts seemed to be falling all over Rhode Island."

Observers reported seeing the phenomenon all the way from Portland, Maine, to Long Island, New York, while a little earlier in the day an Air Force pilot reported seeing "a ball of fire" fall to the ground near Newcastle, Delaware.—Reuter.

CABINET WILL DECIDE TODAY

Transport Union's Appeal To Men

London, Apr. 12.—Troops may be called out to unload 50 ships in the Port of London, idle through a strike which today involved more than 13,000 dockers. Urgent moves to safeguard the nation's food supplies are expected to follow a Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

Official efforts are expected to avoid the delay in handling food supplies which occurred in last year's London dock strike. Then, there was initial hesitation before troops were drafted for unloading essential supplies.

An early statement in Parliament is likely on the strike, which began yesterday when 7,000 men stopped work in protest against the dismissal of 33 men, mostly stated to be too old for the work or in failing health.

The National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers Union, which called the strike, has demanded a pension scheme as a counter to the employers' proposal to dismiss 8,000 dockers over 55 years of age.

The important Transport and General Workers Union, with an estimated 20,000 dockers, would spread its men to stay at work but by tonight 6,000 of them had stopped in sympathy with the men of the other union.

The National Dock Labour Board said tonight that there was no indication that the strike would spread to other British ports. Fourteen of the 50 ships held up are carrying foodstuffs and many are waiting to land vital export goods.

SEEKING SUPPORT

Four strikers' representatives left London this afternoon for the northern ports of Hull and Liverpool, in the hope of gaining support of the dockers there for the London strike.

The 1,000-ton British vessel *Sheldrake*, which came from Palermo, Sicily, with nuts, oranges, lemons and eggs, was to sail for Hull tonight. She was today berthed at a London wharf, where men had struck work. Her 2,000-ton cargo was partly unloaded.

It was hoped the remaining 1,000-ton cargo could be unloaded at Hull, which the vessel will reach in 24 hours.

Mr. George Isaacs, Minister of Labour, today described the London dock strike as a "challenge to authority." He told Parliament that it was "no longer inspired by motives honest and in the best interests of the dockers and to the public."

NOT TO JOIN IN

The Watermen, Lightermen and Barge-men's Union, which has 4,000 members, decided at a mass meeting tonight not to join the London dock strike, which was described earlier today by the Labour Minister, George Isaacs, as "a challenge to authority," and "inspired by motives hostile to the best interests of the dockers and to the public."

The Executive of the Stevedores Union will meet Sir Robert M. Gould, the Chief Industrial Commissioner at the Ministry of Labour, tomorrow. The meeting was arranged in response to a letter from Sir Robert, in which he said the Labour Minister "feels he should have some explanation of the action of the Executive in lending official support to what is clearly an illegal strike."

The great dock area, lined by rows of idle ships, was practically deserted tonight. Small groups of dockers clustered round the dock gates and the public houses in the neighbourhood. Warehouses were piling up with dollar-earning exports, continually swelled by new

Fleeing Burma Rebels Bombed

Rangoon, Apr. 13.—A Burmese Army spokesman said yesterday Karen rebels fleeing southward along the Rangoon-Mandalay highway in Central Burma were bombed and strafed by government planes.

The Karens were withdrawing towards their headquarters at Toungoo, and were attacked near Yamethin, 300 miles north of Rangoon, the spokesman said.

In South Burma, Karens and Communists occupied Pantanaw, a rice centre. In the large rice growing district between Myaungmya and Pypoon, rebels were "heavily punished" by government forces, a communiqué said.—Associated Press.

Cabinet Crisis In Greece

Athens, Apr. 12.—The Greek Prime Minister, M. Themistocles Sophoulis, handed to King Paul of the Hellenes tonight the resignation of his entire Cabinet, and was asked to form a new Government.

The action carried a threat to resign if King Paul did not sign a decree expelling M. Spyros Markezinis, Minister without Portfolio, because of allegations associating him with foreign exchange smuggling.

M. Markezinis yesterday refused to leave the Cabinet without action to clear his judicial position.

M. Sophoulis, in a letter to the King, explained that political tension was threatening Cabinet unity and a re-examination of the composition of the Cabinet was necessary. "Therefore, to solve the difficulties which have arisen, I submit my resignation."

GEORGE POLK MURDER

Athens, Apr. 12.—A Greek journalist, Gregorios Siachtopoulos, and two other Greeks today went on a trial charged with the premeditated murder of the late Mr. George Polk, reporter for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mr. Polk's body, bound and blindfolded, was washed ashore at Salonika on May 10 last year, a week after he had left his hotel to see and contact the Greek guerrillas. He had been shot through the back of the head.

M. Siachtopoulos' mother, Anna, was also in the dock today, charged with being an accomplice. The two other accused, Evangelos Vasvanas and Adam Mouzenides, are being tried in their absence.

The court rejected a defence request for an adjournment on the grounds of the absence of material witnesses, including Mr. Polk's wife, Ellen, and her mother. The indictment was 40-pages long. General William Donovan, Chairman of the American Committee on United Europe, who went to Greece last year to investigate the murder, attended the trial.—Reuter.

Reds Land On Yangtse Island Near Nanking

MILITARY DEVELOPMENT

Nanking, Apr. 13.—China's Communists yesterday increased their pressure on the government—already sweating over a Red ultimatum—by landing on a Yangtse island 70 miles Southwest of Nanking.

Possibly 1,000 veteran Communist troops made a successful crossing to Taiyang Island under cover of artillery fire, the official military agency said. The attack began on Monday night. Contact with the island was lost. Reinforcements were sent to the South bank.

The capture of the island would give the Reds a springboard for the drive into South China. Competent quarters believe the main attack may come at any time if the government stalls over the ultimatum.

Government officials conferred urgently on the Red demands, which call for virtual surrender. Semi-official Chinese quarters said the Reds extended the deadline for a reply from Tuesday to Friday. The general feeling in Nanking is that the Communists are now ready to cross the Yangtse in overwhelming force, and will not wait too long.

This broad river, the dividing line between the Communist North and the Government South, is unlikely to prove much of a military barrier to the veteran Red columns.

His experience in Moscow suggests that the Soviets are still unwilling to back the Peiping Government for total success in China.

Dr. Fu plans to meet his "old friend, Mr. Bevin," at Southampton on Friday before flying by BOAC to Hongkong.

Dr. Fu insists that his talks with Mr. Bevin will be strictly informal and personal and that they will not be raising any political questions such as recognition of the Communists.

When Dr. Fu arrives in Hongkong he will proceed directly to Nanking. But he has decided whether he will occupy the Foreign Minister's position. He states he will decide after his arrival.

Dr. Fu is meeting Mr. Attlee for conversations and lunch tomorrow.

There has been some bari since the Reds seized control of North China, but a free flow of goods has been impossible because of the lack of exchange agreements.

There was no hint in the broadcast of possible exchange rates. These rates will be set daily by the People's Bank of China (Communist).

The radio said the People's Bank of China appointed "the Bank of China" to handle foreign exchange. This seems to be a new bank the Communists are setting up. The Government's main financial institution is the Central Bank of China.

Foreign exchange must be deposited with "the Bank of China." It can be used only with the Bank's approval for imports and exports.

PROHIBITIONS

As heard by The Associated Press at San Francisco, the broadcast warned that private individuals are "prohibited from dealing in, hoarding, or transferring of foreign exchange."

(Continued On Page 5)

Rx

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Fabric Favourites



FABRIC is the thing this season. With all types of new weaves and old favourites the regular standbys await our interest. There's much enthusiasm for silk serge which is an important material worthy of its styling into more expensive clothes. Black silk serge is used for this dress-up town suit, a very attractive costume. The jacket is fitted, belting at the hips and buttoning snugly down the front with pink pearl buttons. A draped collar marks the scooped-out neckline where there is a detachable gilet in pink gauze. The skirt is slim and straight.



THE beautiful prints and fabrics available this year have been made up into delightful dresses and suits in every price range. Typical of the new offerings is this delectable dress in black crepe with a charming, fresh-looking strawberry print, a dress most flattering to the figure. The bodice with its deep square neckline is draped in front, criss-crossing over the bustline. The back is plain with a high neckline. The skirt is gathered in front and gored in back.

Earlier Sex Instruction Advocated

LONDON. TWO British scientific societies advocated giving sex instruction to children at an early age. The matter of holding classes in sex instruction in the schools has aroused sharp controversy in England recently. Some parents have demanded such teaching be stopped.

But a joint report by the scientific committees of the Royal College of Obstetricians and British Paediatric Society published by the ministry of health made this statement: "Health education begins in the home or nursery school with the inculcation of good habits. 'The child's questions about the functions of the body, including reproduction, should be answered simply and truthfully, and the child should have acquired some knowledge of anatomy and physiology, including reproduction, before the age of puberty is reached. 'It is important that this knowledge should be gained as part of general health education and not as an individual 'moral' urge. 'At present, we face the difficulty of educating adolescents who have acquired their knowledge of sex mainly in undesirable ways,' the report said."

Australian Country Women Are A Power In The Land

A SMALL group of women met in Sydney in 1922 to discuss plans for raising the standard of women living in country districts.

This group, small in numbers but large in spirit, enthusiastically decided to dedicate itself to the service of country women everywhere.

This was how the Australian Country Women's Association came into existence.

Today it is an organisation with 90,000 members throughout Australia, and each of the six States has its own association, with branches in many country towns.

The original ideal of service to country women has been carried out in the most practical way.

Baby Health Centres

One of the first and most important activities was the setting-up of baby health centres. Association members realised that women in isolated country districts, often hundreds of miles from the nearest doctor or hospital, urgently needed skilled help and advice in caring for their infants. So at small group meetings all over New South Wales, Country Women discussed how to start clinics to meet this need.

To raise funds, they held fetes and small entertainments in their own homes, organised concerts and other functions. Finally they succeeded in getting enough money to open the first infant welfare centre in the State. It was at Moree, an important railway junction 413 miles north-west of Sydney.

Today there are 154 such baby health centres in New South Wales run by the Country Women's Association and subsidised by the New South Wales Government. There are similar centres in all the major country towns in the other States.

Maternity Care

At the same time, the Country Women's Association worked steadily to improve maternity care in the country.

LONDON'S FASHION FORTNIGHT

SEVERAL thousand buyers and fashion journalists in some fifteen overseas countries will shortly receive invitations to visit London for the London Fashion Fortnight from May 10 to 27 when British fashions will be ready-to-wear. Replies cards attached to the invitations will secure for the recipients who return them full programmes of the Fortnight. These invitations will ensure not only the largest possible attendance of overseas buyers but also the widest publicity that British fashions have yet received.

Immediate exports to some countries are at present hampered by import restrictions; but British manufacturers are looking ahead to establishing firmly Britain's reputation for well-styled, well-made garments which will be eagerly bought by her overseas customers as trade becomes progressively freer.

Programme Outlined

The programme of the Fortnight is not yet complete, but its general outline is clear. There will be daily combined displays of models from one section or another of the industry. Each firm which contributes to a combined event will also be showing its own collection. In its own show-rooms. Thus buyers will be able to select in the combined displays the models which most attract them and thereafter visit the manufacturer's show-room to see his entire range.

In addition to the business side of the Fortnight, overseas visitors will be welcomed and entertained by the Government, trade organisations and the press. A central office and information bureau will be established in Dorland House, Lower Regent Street, where programmes, invitation cards, and answers to visitors' enquiries will be obtainable by post or by personal visit from May 2 onwards.

Household Hint

It is claimed that ordinary soap and water will keep stainless steel sinks and counters permanently bright and clean.

By SUSAN BARRIE

Twenty-five years ago many women in remote country areas went through confinement without skilled medical attention and women did not have a place on Australian hospital boards.

The C.W.A. successfully pressed women's claim to places on hospital boards. Immediately they proved maternity care in the country. The association raised funds to endow maternity wards, and eventually opened 13 of its own country hospitals.

Rest rooms in country towns were the next step in the C.W.A.'s campaign to improve the lot of women on the land. Its first rest room for women was at Blingara, a western town in the heart of a wool and wheat district of New South Wales.

Today the association has more than 140 rest rooms in country towns in New South Wales. Other State associations have followed its example and opened similar ones, where lonely country women may meet together and discuss their common problems.

Seaside Holiday Homes

With the same enthusiasm and spirit of service, the association worked to establish seaside holiday homes, where women and children from the hot, western parts of New South Wales could have a healthy holiday at a price they could afford.

Its first achievement was Keen House, a large home at Dee Why, a northern seaside suburb of Sydney. Since then it has bought two more homes, as well as five holiday cottages and seven rest homes, where country women can recuperate after illness. In this field, too, New South Wales has served as a pattern for the other State associations, all of which now run their own holiday homes.

Country libraries were another great need which the association sets out to supply, and out of its funds the association has established 64 libraries in New South Wales.

School Hostels

It also runs seven school hostels—in large country towns, where children of the district board inexpensively if their homes are too far away for them to travel to and from school each day.

In addition to its own activities, the Country Women's Association helps other organisations, such as the Australian Bush Nursing Society and the Flying Doctor Service, both of which give medical aid to outback Australian settlers.

The association is democratic, and membership is open to all Australian women.

One of the first principles of the Country Women's Association is friendliness. When

a newcomer arrives in a country district she is always sure to be welcomed by a member of the association and invited to join the organisation.

The New South Wales Country Women's Association will hold its 27th annual conference in Sydney early in May. There are about 2,000 members in the 440 branches of the association in the State.

About 900 women are expected to attend the conference as each branch is entitled to send two delegates.

Some will travel hundreds of miles. At least one delegate will represent Tibbooburra, the C.W.A.'s most isolated branch, 600 miles north-west of Sydney.

Training Domestic

Among the subjects the conference will discuss is the establishment of an institute for training domestic helpers. Members believe that scientific training would qualify domestic workers for better wages and conditions, raise their status, and at the same time provide more help for women on the land.

Other delegates will advocate closer supervision of comic strips in newspapers and journals, to protect children from the demoralising effects of bad English and cheap, sensational stories and closer supervision of films for children.

More free transport to bush schools will also be sought. (The New South Wales Government and other State Governments already run free buses to many schools in country districts, but the association wants these services extended.)

Food Parcels

The Australian Country Women's Association is affiliated with the Associated Country Women of the World, and a group of Australian delegates, including Miss M.E. Payne, the New South Wales international officer, attended the world conference at Amsterdam in 1948. As a result of the visit, the New South Wales association sent a large quantity of woolen clothing to the women and children of Holland.

School Hostels

The association keeps in close touch with Britain, and last Christmas the New South Wales Country Women sent a food parcel to each of the 7,000 Women's Institutes, the British counterpart of the Country Women's Association branches in Australia.

Two British visitors will be at the May conference. They are Miss Elsie Zimmerman, formerly chairwoman of the executive of the Associated Country Women of the World, and Miss Beryl Hearnden, an English journalist, who is also a member of the A.C.W.W. and was formerly editor of its official journal.

Miss Hearnden has been touring Australia and New Zealand since mid-1948 and will visit Sydney specially for the conference.

Blithe Young Bonnet



By ALICE ALDEN

GIVE your youngsters pretty white straw is used for this cone-crowned hat and its halo brim is wreathed with multi-coloured field flowers and a band of moss green velvet baby ribbon.



When elbows are rough, rub them gently with a small pumice stone as Screen Star Gloria Henry does. Then dab on a little hand cream.

By HELEN FOLLETT

WHEN you apply your hand lotion do you stop at your wrist? You mustn't. Keep right on slathering the fragrant beauty aid up to your elbows. Nearly always elbows are in a bad way. Arms never get a look-in at the cosmetic feast. Maybe you realise that when you get into the new formal. Why should arms be neglected? Pretty arms are tops among good-looks assets. They should be neatly rounded, yet slender. The skin surface must be smooth, of good colouring; that pleasant state of affairs will not exist without cosmetic attention. When you give your hands an oily massage, as you should now and then—applying a lotion isn't enough—keep right on going, up to your shoulders. Make a bracelet of your thumb, clasp the other arm, send the hand one way, the arms the other as you work upward. This movement will force the oil into the flesh.

If you feel that you should conserve your precious creams, you can use cocoa butter or tinct lanoline. Both of these items can be purchased at the drug store. They are equally soothing. Before the massage give your arms a rousing, soapy scrubbing with a heavy bath brush. Nothing like it for clearing away dead skin scales, for giving the flesh a pleasing whiteness. If elbows are rough, rub them gently with a small pumice stone then apply a smooth hand cream; massage it in thoroughly. With strapless formal the arms, neck and shoulders are right out in the public eye. If the line from neck to shoulder tip doesn't look precisely right to you—if there is too much adipose tissue or not enough—do shoulder shrugging exercises that are normalising. Sit in a straight back chair. Hands on the hips, fingers forward. Throw your head back, lift the shoulders as high as you can, then turn them from side to side. These movements will tend to strengthen the muscles, eliminate fat cells if they are present, and provide favourable lines.

Let's Eat
BY
IDA BAILEY ALLEN

Non-Fat Dry Skim Milk Makes Topping Like Whipped Cream

THE Chef watched sceptically as I measured a half cup of cold water into a deep quart bowl, added a tablespoonful of lemon juice, stirred in a half cup of non-fat dry skim milk from the package, and started to beat it vigorously with an egg beater.

You really expect to make from this mixture a whipped topping to use instead of whipped cream? He inquired with a note of polite sarcasm.

Beat in Sugar
"Wait and see," I answered. "In five minutes the mixture practically filled the bowl. Then I beat in two tablespoons of salt and a few drops of vanilla—and it to the Chef. He tasted it. He tasted it again. The mixture held its shape. He said it was as rich as the whipped cream. It is more like uncooked meringue. But I think you've got something here."

Dry Skim Milk
"And you've said something. Chef. This whipped dry skim milk can be used in making chiffon pies, bavarian creams, whipped 'gel' desserts, on cocoa, and as a topping for chilled fruit compotes, gingerbread or rice or tapioca puddings."

Dinner
Egg and Anchovy Saladettes
Twin Biscuits
Veal Croquettes Tomato Sauce
Mashed Potatoes
Turnips in Brown Butter
Coffee or Tea Milk (Children)

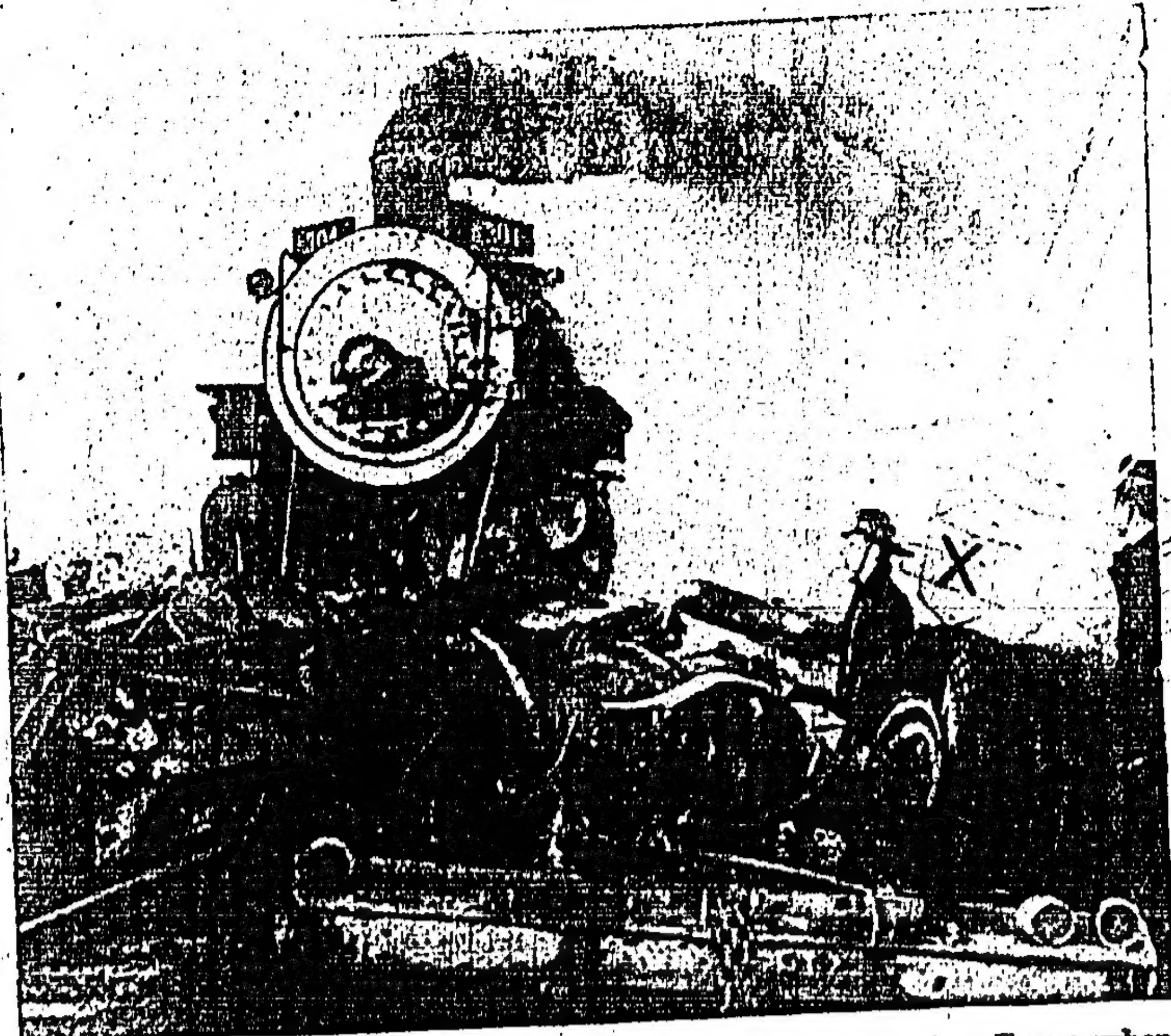
All Measurements Are Level
Recipes Serve Four

Egg and Anchovy Saladettes
Hard-cook 2 eggs. To do this, place in cold water bring to boiling point, boil 10 min., then plunge into cold water. Remove the shells; cut the eggs in halves lengthwise. Scrape out the yolks, mash and mix with 1 tsp. minced parsley or chives, 1 anchovy, minced very fine, 1 tsp. mayonnaise and a little pepper. Pack lightly into the egg whites and chill. Arrange individually for

Banani
Peel 4 medium-sized ripe bananas (golden yellow with brown flecks) then mash with a fork. Beat in 1 tsp. lemon juice, 4 tsp. sugar and 1/4 c. fine-chopped nutmeat (any kind), or use canned peaches. Whip 1/4 c. dry skim milk according to directions in this column. Fold two-thirds into the banana mixture. Transfer to sherbet glasses. Top with the remaining whipped milk. Dust with a few chopped nuts, or decorate with bits of candied cherries; chill 15 min. before serving.

Very Thick White Sauce
Melt 2 tsp. butter or margarine. Mix together 1/4 c. flour, 1 1/2 tsp. dry skim milk, 1/3 tsp. salt and 1/4 tsp. pepper. Gradually stir in 1/2 c. water, and cook until boiling and very thick.

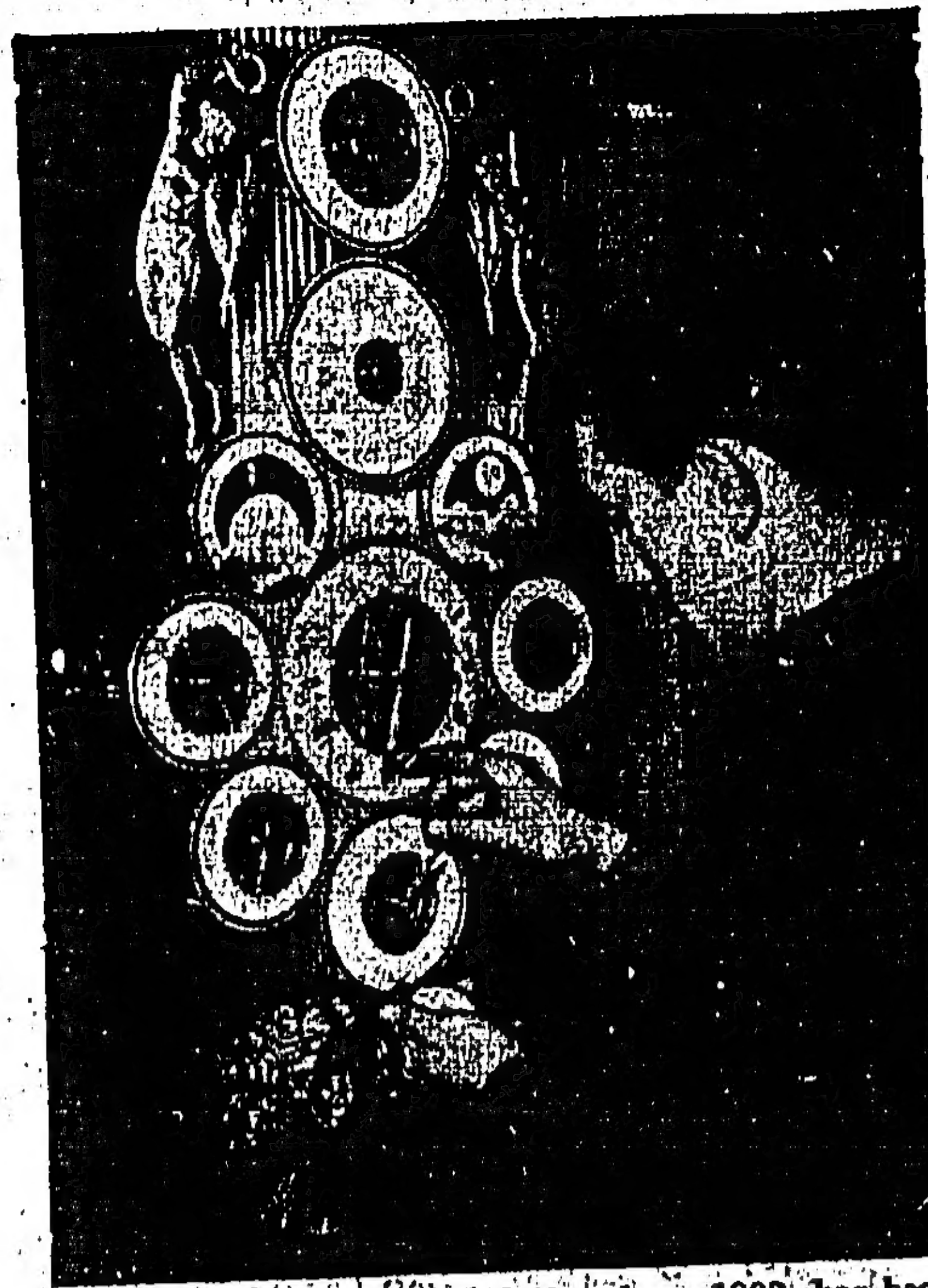
WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



IN THE WAY—The driver of this truck was killed near Houston, Texas, when a Houston-bound passenger train hit it on a crossing. The truck's petrol tank exploded, scattering the wreckage over a large area.



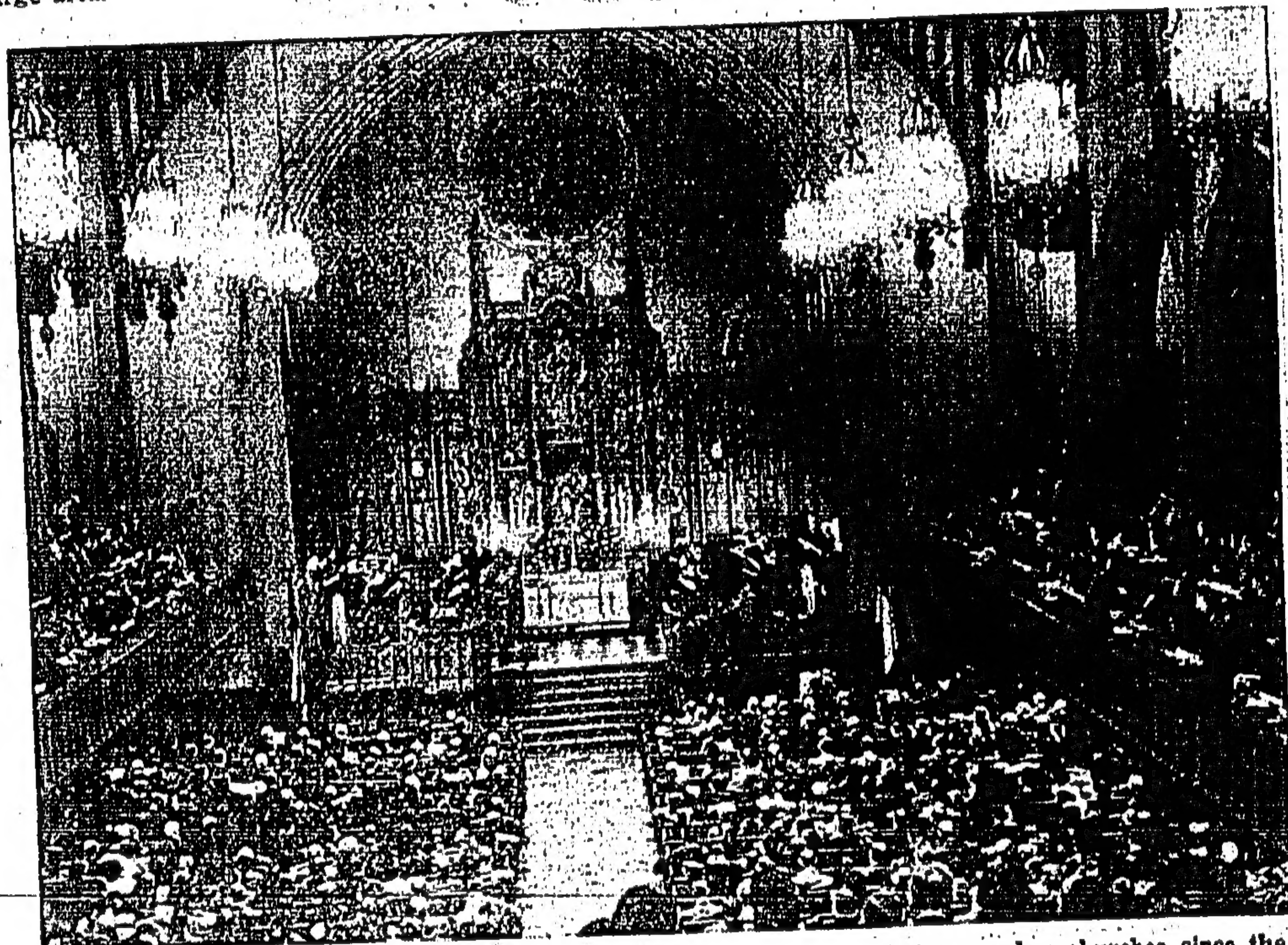
VISITING CAPITOL—"The Flying Wheels," as these war-wounded ex-servicemen are known, are spending a day sightseeing in Washington, DC, before flying to Richmond, Virginia, for a basketball game with McGuire General Hospital.



TELLS ALL—This clock, dating from 1802, has been on exhibition in Paris. It indicates the time, day, month, year, and position of the sun and moon for each time zone in the world.



SMALL AND MIGHTY—Linda Mason watches Paul Newell as he starts this model aeroplane engine. The one-and-one-third horsepower motor drives a scooter's propeller fast enough to carry a 110-lb load at the speed of fast walk.



CLERGYMEN'S CONFERENCE—For the first conference of United States member churches since the World Council was organised at Amsterdam last year, America's top Protestant clergymen and lay leaders through the First Methodist Church in Evanston, Illinois. The principal address was delivered by Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, of New York, who is president of the Council.



ON GUARD—As his parents go through the New York Customs, two-year-old Jimmy Sonner guards their luggage. Just arrived from England, en route to the Bahamas, Jimmy grips a Turkish blunderbuss and bowls at the cameraman.



TRAPPED—This Iceland sea gull was caught by attendants at the Philadelphia zoo. It had been flying in to steal an occasional fish, but now it's a regular boarder.



NICE—Bobbie McIntyre of North Carolina makes a striking picture as she gathers an armful of sea oats.



CHINESE MINT—China's central mint, in Shanghai, has been making silver dollars. In support of the new economic reform programme, the coins are rolling off this and four other minting machines at the rate of 300,000 daily.

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No Relaxation Of US Interest In Pacific

SPEECH BY NEW ENVOY TO P.I.

New York, Apr. 12.—The United States Ambassador to the Philippines, Mr. Myron Cowen, said today that the United States had not, and would not, relax its determination to use its strength and influence to assure peace and progress in the Pacific.

Formerly Ambassador to Australia, Mr. Cowen will take the oath as envoy to the Philippines tomorrow at noon.

He spoke today at an American-Australian Association and Chamber of Commerce dinner in honour of the Australian External Affairs Minister, Dr. Herbert Evatt.

"While the dramatic nature of the European recovery programme and the North Atlantic Pact has naturally focused attention on American efforts in the Atlantic area," said Mr. Cowen, "this should not obscure the tremendous scope of our activities in the Pacific."

Among the activities he cited the following:

1. The United States for more than three years had borne almost alone the heavy responsibilities and expenditure involved in the occupation of Japan and Southern Korea and the complex planning and administration required to prepare these countries for peaceful and constructive self-government.

2. "We have fulfilled our promise to establish the Philippine Republic as an independent nation and in recognition of the part played by that country in the war, we have provided special assistance for its rehabilitation."

3. The United States had spent something like \$4,000,000,000 on relief, rehabilitation and stabilisation in the Far East since V-J Day, not counting the costs of the military occupation of Japan and Korea.

Mr. Cowen said this showed that the United States had lost none of its war-born interest in international co-operation, particularly with Pacific nations.

In effect, his speech countered recent charges by some Far Eastern and US editorial writers that the United States was neglecting the Far East more and more in favour of Europe.

"It is true that many of our efforts to promote advancement and political stability have been regional in direction," he said, "but this has implied no weakening in the support of our interests anywhere, nor in our support of the United Nations."

He explained that this was made necessary by the "continuing crises" which threatened one European country after another.

EVATT ON CHINA

Dr. Evatt told the Association: "We must beware lest over-concentration on Europe obscure the crucial importance of the immense changes going on in China and South-east Asia."

"Nationalism and the struggle for better living conditions in this region are helping to shape the history of the whole world and in the long run will prove more significant than some of the events in other parts of the world which are at present occupying headlines."

"Standards of living in South-east Asia are very low."

In accordance with obligations, we have accepted under the United Nations Charter that we should co-operate in measures to improve these standards.

"This is the only effective way of answering extremist movements in this region.... the United States is equally interested in preventing aggression and promoting standards of welfare in this region. Comradeship between Australia and the United States is an essential factor in the future of the Pacific."—United Press.

UK Trade Commissioner To Visit BIF

Mr. W. P. Montgomery, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Hongkong, will leave for Britain on April 20 on the special aircraft which has been chartered by the Hongkong British Industries Fair committee.

His visit is the result of a request by the Chinese Manufacturers' Union that Mr. Montgomery be allowed to assist in negotiations which the Union intends to open with the Board of Trade.

Mr. Montgomery will attend the Hongkong Stand at the BIF, which will be held at Earl's Court, London, from May 2 to 13.

On Road To Recovery

Bonn, Apr. 12.—The 11 West German Minister Presidents, in a communique issued here today, hailed the occupation statute agreed by the British, French and United States Foreign Secretaries at Washington as "a substantial progress on the German people's road to recovery of their sovereignty."

Expressing regret that "important German wishes have remained unfulfilled," the communique said that the value of the statute would depend on the spirit in which it was implemented. The statute "permits us to hope for the integration of Germany into the European family of nations as an equal," the Minister Presidents said.

The communique did not indicate what amendments to the statute, if any, the Premiers will suggest when they meet the Western Military Governors on Thursday.—Reuter.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Who does he think he is, bawling me out like that? Bellows me, I'm quitting as soon as prices go down a little!"

Swiss Army Patrol Lost In Ski Race

Zermatt, Apr. 12.—Swiss and Italian rescuers, winding perilously over 10,000-foot high Alpine glaciers near here, reported by radio tonight that they were abandoning hope of finding a three-man Swiss Army patrol which vanished on Sunday.

The patrol disappeared during the most dangerous ski race in the world—a voluntary Army training race of 50 miles across one of the greatest Swiss glacier regions, with nearly 30,000 feet of descents and 14,000 feet of climbing.

The lost men, led by the son of the famous mountain guide, Maurice Cretex, were last seen near the summit of the 12,000-foot Tete Blanche, on the line of peaks between Mont Blanc and the Matterhorn.

Swiss Army reconnaissance planes, skirting the mountain sides, have searched in vain for signs of the missing team. Today, despite constant snow storms, over 60 men and an Italian patrol criss-crossed like gliders in their search.

The Swiss Army headquarters stated tonight that the search would be continued throughout the night if conditions permitted, although there was little hope of the men having survived the cold for more than 48 hours.—Reuter.

Chinese Red Liaison With Indians

Shanghai, Apr. 13.—Relations with the Communist Party of India will be the first international gesture of the Chinese Communists as the "governing" body of China, a responsible source here told the United Press today.

The source said he had information on the most reliable authority that two members of the Indian Communist Party will travel early in May to Peking, where they will establish liaison with the Chinese Communists. This will be the first open and "official" gesture of the Chinese Reds in carrying out what their own propaganda organs have many times indicated, a solid line-up with international Communism—the Cominform—as opposed to the doctrine of nationalism.

The source said he did not have the names of the two Indians, but they were still in India. He said the information was that they would wait until after May 1—traditional Communist day of demonstration the world over—before they begin their voyage to Peking.

DEMONSTRATIONS
The same source said he has been informed that the Chinese Communists are planning a grand series of demonstrations in their history for May Day throughout China. The extent to which the demonstrations will be carried on in areas not under Communist domination will depend on the degree of Communist political workers' permitted to "invade" Nationalist territory under developments or agreements reached in the Peking peace discussions.

He said it was understood that demonstrations throughout China will be directed towards demonstrating how Communism seeks to "unify" the country, rather than as a sounding board for Marxism in the strictest sense.

He said that in connection with the visit of the Indian Communists to China, initial contacts between Chinese and Indian Communists were made at last year's "Youth Congress" in Calcutta, which is the front for Asia's Red underground workers.

With the unexpected speed of the Chinese Communist successes, this source said, the Communists in other parts of Asia have been seeking to put their own programmes of expansion into higher gear. The official linking of the Indian and Chinese Communists will be one of the first concrete examples of joining the parties throughout Asia for a new onslaught against their opponents.—United Press.

Discovers New Fibre

London, Apr. 12.—Radio Moscow said a young Russian scientist had discovered a new material better than nylon. Moscow said Professor Vasil Korshak received a First Class Stalin Prize for his work on artificial fibres.

It said Korshak developed a number of "utterly new and very durable materials" and had proved that poliamides, the basis of nylon, were uniform and not of various sizes as Western scientists had said.—United Press.

Selling World To The World



British globes, printed in many languages—English, French, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Spanish, Hebrew, Arabic—are being exported to all parts of the world. Both the large "luxury" globes, each one hand-made by craftsmen, and the smaller, less expensive sphere produced by modern mass-production methods devised since the war, are being sent to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and the French editions to Canada. Whether large or small, all the spheres receive the same careful attention, and in this picture the two girls are applying finishing touches to the globes.

Canada, US Plan For Industrial Co-operation

Washington, Apr. 12.—The United States and Canada today agreed to set up a joint committee to study the mobilisation of the industrial resources of both nations in the event of an emergency.

The State Department released an exchange of notes establishing a body to be known as the Joint United States and Canada Industrial Mobilisation Committee.

The function of the Committee will be "to exchange information and co-ordinate the views of the two governments in connection with planning for industrial mobilisation in the event of emergency."

The Committee will co-operate with the United States and Canadian Permanent Joint Defence Board.

US members will be Dr. John Steelman, acting chairman of the National Security Resources Board, and Mr. Donald C. Carpenter, chairman of the US Munitions Board.

Canadian members will be Mr. Harry Carmichael, chairman of the Industrial Defence Board, and Mr. S. B. Pierce, deputy Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The American note establishing the Committee said that the two governments were co-ordinating plans for industrial mobilisation were clearly indicated by the common interests of Canada and the United States in defence, their proximity and the complementary characteristics of their resources.—United Press.

Death Of Mrs B. Laurel

The death occurred this morning of Mrs Bernadette Laurel, aged 55, at her home, 2 Devon Road, Kowloon Tong, after a short illness of Mr. F. P. Laurel, formerly with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company Ltd.

The late Mrs Laurel is survived by three daughters, Miss E. (who is on the Staff of the South China Morning Post Ltd.) and Misses, and a son, Bobbie.

She is also survived by six brothers, Messrs. Amaro Rocha, of Mollers, Carlos Rocha, of the PWD, Edou Rocha, of Harver, and Sheu, Aco Rocha, of Xaasi, and Bobby Rocha, and three sisters, Mrs Stella Xavier, Mrs Cora Remedios and Mrs. Maria Viola Carlos.

The funeral will take place at Happy Valley tomorrow, passing the Monument at 6 p.m.

THAKIN NU AND NEHRU MEET

New Delhi, Apr. 12.—The Burmese Prime Minister, Thakin Nu, had informal talks here today with Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister. The meeting was at Pandit Nehru's home and it was believed that Indian aid to Burma was discussed.

The other members of the Indian Government present were the Deputy Premier, Vallabhbhai Patel, the Finance Minister, Mr. John Mathai, the Transport Minister, Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, and Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary-General of External Affairs.—Reuter.

KRA Views On Municipal Council

The General Committee of the Kowloon Residents' Association met last Monday when the principal item of discussion was the proposed Municipal Council.

The views of members had previously been recorded, and it was unanimously agreed that while the Kowloon Residents' Association had welcomed the original proposal to establish a Municipal Council, as evidence of the intention of the Colonial Office to give a larger measure of self-government to the people of Hongkong, study of the published "blue-print" for this Council had led them to doubt the feasibility of its successful introduction in the present state of civic mentality among the electorate generally.

THE ALTERNATIVE

They are of the opinion that the desired result could best be obtained at present by an extension of unofficial representation by elected members on the Legislative Council, and a delegation of further powers to the existing Urban Council.

The principal of elected members to the Urban Council, which was in vogue before the war, should be re-introduced, and it was felt that the development of that Council into a Municipal Council, which is agreed to be the ultimate desideratum, would then follow in natural sequence as the education of the community in general in Municipal matters progresses.

Other matters which received attention were Government's proposals for the clearance and control of squatters' sites, and also the intention to erect a central fire station in Kowloon.

The draft Report of the Committee for 1948 was approved for publication.

ISRAEL-SYRIA PEACE TALKS

Tel Aviv, Apr. 12.—The third Israeli-Syrian preliminary armistice meeting took place in no man's land near Mahanyim, north of the Lake of Galilee, yesterday, it was officially learned.

It was said that the Syrians agreed to evacuate the disputed Hill 223 within 10 days.

The hill issue was one between Syria and the UN, as the evacuation of this strategic height was ordered by UN observers and compliance with this order was regarded as one of the conditions for the starting of armistice negotiations.

"Today's preliminary conference was held in a cordial atmosphere," an Israeli Foreign Office spokesman said last night, adding that the next meeting will be held tomorrow.—Associated Press.

Honour Vindicated By Libel Action

London, Apr. 12.—The settlement of a libel action brought by Sir John Shaw, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Trinidad, and formerly Chief Secretary in Palestine, arising out of passages in the book "The Rape of Palestine," was announced in the High Court today.

The defendants were the St Botolph Publishing Company, of London, the publishers of the book in Britain. Mr. H. L. Parker, for Sir John, said that the American author, had been notified of the proceedings, which arose out of the passages in the book dealing with the bombing of the King David Hotel, Jerusalem, on July 22, 1946.

The inference was that Sir John was responsible for the death of the 91 persons killed in the explosion and that he was a coward who had saved his own life at the expense of many of his colleagues, subordinates and friends.

HELPED IN RESCUE

The true position was the exact reverse of that. Mr. Parker said that Shaw received no warning from anyone and did not direct anyone to remain in the building. The statement that he forbade people to leave, though he himself got out, was "untrue."

Mr. Parker said Sir John went through dust and fumes, and crawled along a narrow ledge over piles of shattered masonry to bring others out of the wreckage. Many of the 91 killed were his close friends.

Mr. Parker said that as soon as the defendants had had an opportunity of investigating the facts they found that the passages in the book were untrue and unreservedly withdrew them. They had withdrawn the book from circulation and had undertaken to black-out the offending passages before re-issuing it.

They recognised that Sir John was entitled to substantial damages for an admittedly outrageous libel, but the plaintiff did not desire to make money out of the proceedings. He brought his action primarily to clear his name and to show that the high tradition of the Colonial Service had been maintained in the King David Hotel incident.

The details of the settlement were not announced.—Reuter.

UN To Discuss Trial

(Continued From Page 1)

M. Rasmussen detailed the steps which might be taken under the treaties, and added: "The Northern countries feel it would be more in conformity with international usage if the matter were treated in the first instance indicated by the peace treaties. This procedure, we think, should be tried first."

Dr. Vladimir Houdok, of Czechoslovakia, rejected "most emphatically" the competence of the Assembly to discuss the trials. Such a discussion would be an interference in the domestic affairs of Hungary and Bulgaria and a "gross infringement" of the Charter.

Dr. Houdok made a long attack on Cardinal Mindszenty, alleging that he had been closely associated with Hungary's "Fascist" regime.—Reuter.

REDS LAND ON ISLAND

(Continued From Page 1)

Outsiders visiting Communist territory must convert their currency into the so-called "People's currency" at the quoted rate. Upon leaving they can withdraw the balance of their original currency.

There is no way of estimating the real value of the Communist currency until exchange rates are set. Recent reports from Tientsin said it was losing value in the black market.

The broadest of the foreign exchange regulations were issued on April 7 by "the North China People's Government."—Associated Press.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Programme Summary: 6.01, Gerald and His Orchestra; 6.15, "Radio Hour" with the Trio; 6.30, Terry Lucio Trio (Studio); 7, "The Record Round" Regularly Requested Programme Presented by Jean Halliday (Studio); 8, World News and News (London Relay); 8.15, "See You" Talks on Sport (Studio); 8.25, Interlude; 8.30, London Studio; 8.45, "Sweet Serenade"; 9, Peter Burke and His Concert Orchestra; 9.15, Green and Blue Concert; 9.30, "From the Editor's Office" (London Relay); 9.45, British Concert Orchestra conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent (BBC); 10.10, "Anthology" Presented by Clifford Davies (Studio); 10.40, Dance to Victor Silvester's Ballroom Orchestra; 11, Radio News Report (London Relay); 11.15, Weather Report and Close Down.

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A Lesson For British Boxers

By RONALD BOXALL

Let there be no mistake—when Dick Turpin, the British and Empire Middleweight Champion, left the Earl's Court ring after being knocked out by World Middleweight Champion Marcel Cerdan, he was more popular with the fans than he had ever been. This reflects great credit on a man who had just been pole-axed with one of the most devastating left hooks ever witnessed in any ring.

The end came after one minute twenty-two seconds of the seventh round. Turpin, who had been boxing magnificently, retreated before a vicious attack. Cerdan saw the chance he had been waiting for, and acted with lightning speed. He unleashed a left hook which travelled only a few inches and landed squarely on Turpin's jaw. The British champion went down as if he had been pole-axed and lay motionless on the canvas while referee Moss Deyong counted him out.

But there was far more in the fight than that one punch. Cerdan was an odds on favourite and boxing critics almost unanimously prophesied that Turpin would be lucky if he was still on his feet after the half-way mark. Not unnaturally, therefore, the capacity crowd at Earl's Court saw no hope of a British victory. In fact, the only issue in doubt was how long Turpin could postpone the inevitable outcome.

From the moment he entered the ring, it was obvious that Turpin did not share this pessimistic view. On the other hand, Cerdan considered his task so easy—remember the critics had led him to believe that this was to be nothing more than a hard work-out for him—that he was totally unprepared for what was to follow.

Turpin showed no sign of nervousness when the bell went for round one. He had apparently decided that if he couldn't win he would at least give the world champion a free boxing lesson—and, incidentally, give the fans their money's worth.

Turpin showed no sign of nervousness when the bell went for round one. He had apparently decided that if he couldn't win he would at least give the world champion a free boxing lesson—and, incidentally, give the fans their money's worth.

ROARING APPROVAL

Turpin's performance in the next five rounds had the crowd roaring approval. Time and again he rocked the world champion's head back on his shoulders with crisp, beautifully delivered lefts. He swerved and evaded, covered up and countered with such superb skill that the Terror from Casablanca was left guessing.

The loudest cheer of the evening went up at the end of the fifth round—it was for Turpin. It was a genuine cheer, even though it was inspired by a somewhat ironical reasoning. The coloured British had survived the first half of the contest and earned the full approval of the fans.

When the end of the sixth round came, Turpin was still standing upright and apparently none the worse for Cerdan's left and right hooks, there were many who were forecasting that the fight would go the full ten rounds. Despite his brilliant performance, Turpin is not a fighter.

But the end came so suddenly that the crowd was left gasping in amazement. Cerdan had met a better boxer, but one who lacked a sufficiently powerful punch to really worry him. He wanted the chance of knowing that even the best boxer sooner or later leaves a small hole in his defence—and a fighter of Cerdan's calibre doesn't need a very large hole to get inside and do a lot of damage.

His chance came early in the seventh round. Turpin retreated before a flurry of blows towards a neutral corner. Cerdan acted with lightning speed. A short left hook landed husn on Turpin's jaw. The world champion followed up with a right hook to the heart, but he might have saved himself the trouble. The first blow had ended the fight.

If Turpin had been shot at point-blank range he could not have collapsed to the canvas with more finality. He lay absolutely motionless while Moss Deyong tolled out the fatal ten seconds. He was still unconscious when his seconds carried him back to his corner and applied the smelling salts.

Back in his dressing room, he counted to friends that he didn't even know what had hit him. The lights went out with that perfect left hook, and he knew nothing about the right to the heart which followed it a split second later.

The contest was a non-title fight, made at 11 st. 8 lbs. At the weight-limit, Turpin was inside the limit, but Cerdan seated one and a quarter pounds over

the limit, and forfeited £500. He earned £2,000 for the evening's work, and Turpin's end of the purse was £2,000.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

This fight recalls another non-title fight in this country some years ago between a British title-holder and a world middleweight champion. It was almost a case of history repeating itself.

Dick Turpin, a British champion and a master of the art of boxing, fought a splendid rear-guard action against the hard-hitting French middleweight champion of the world, Marcel Cerdan. But he lacked one thing—a punch capable of doing much damage to his opponent.

On July 4, 1932, Len Harvey, then British middleweight champion and one of the greatest wizards of boxing we have ever seen, entered the ring at White City to match his skill against the tough French world champion, Marcel Thil. But, like Turpin, Harvey lacked the dynamite in his fists.

History records that Harvey lost the fight—for the same reason that Turpin lost to Cerdan. Both British fighters were able to box circles round their opponents, but their skill was not enough to alter the final verdict.

The moral of this lesson seems to be that British champions must "get mad" once in a while. Pretty-pretty boxing is wonderful to watch, but a fighter like Turpin who lacks length for length, Cerdan at arm's length for length, Cerdan or later, he must get inside, and then—knock!

But it will be a sad day for British boxing if skill takes second place to aggressiveness. What is needed is a combination of these qualities—they must go hand in hand. We saw what happened to a skilful boxer who lacks real aggressiveness. Unfortunately, such a splendid display of skill is far more rare than the "rush-and-hit" methods of scores of bright young hopefuls who imagine that a wild swing is the last word in boxing. The ideal combination is rarer still.

By all means let our front-rank boxers "get tough," but if the day ever comes when they forsake skill altogether in favour of back-street brawling tactics, it for one will not be in the Singapore Islands.

One word in conclusion. Marcel Cerdan, who gained his title from American's dynamic Tony Zale, is one of the best world middleweight champions we have ever seen. He can rest assured of a rousing welcome when next he enters a British ring.—London Express Service.

Three Lost Koreans

Boston, Apr. 12.—The Boston Athletic Association 53rd Annual Marathon entry closes at midnight tonight but nobody knew whether the three runners from Korea would be on hand for the 26-mile 385-yard grind on Tuesday, April 13.

Still a mystery are the whereabouts of the Korean delegations, including Yun Bok Suh, who set a course record of two hours 25 minutes 39 seconds when he won the race in 1947.

The Koreans are presumed to have left their native land on March 28 and have been unheard from since.—United Press.

RAF "OLYMPICS"

RAF (Hongkong) finished second to RAF (Seletar) in the ACFE Olympics at Singapore, scoring 17½ points to Seletar's 19.

Hongkong won the cricket, tennis and shooting, played RAF (Seletar) to a goalless draw in the final of the football, and finished second in the seven-a-side rugby.

"See Tee" Leaving

Mr C. Tunstall, popularly known in sporting circles and over Radio Hongkong as "See Tee," is sailing for home in the troopship Dunbar on Monday with his wife. He was a member of the Hongkong Football Referees' Association and refereed many League, representative and interport matches and broadcast regular weekly talks on Colony and world sports. Mr Tunstall was a regular contributor to the local columns of the Telegraph.

Besides sports, Mr Tunstall also wrote on music and amateur dramatics. He was connected with the Base Pay Office, HMS Tamar, Naval Dockyard.

Manila Prepares For Interport

Manila, Apr. 13.—Twenty-five outstanding local footballers have been selected as candidates for training for the Manila Interport XI which will meet the Hongkong team in their second postwar annual game next Sunday, April 17, at the Rizal Memorial Stadium.

The Hongkong Interports are scheduled to arrive here for a three-game series on April 16. The 25 candidates will be divided into two teams, the "Interport" team and the "Rest" team.

The "Rest" team will face the Hongkong Interports in the first of two exhibition games on April 18, while a Manila Football League selection will be pitted against the visitors in the other match on April 20.

Surprisingly, not one of the many promising local Chinese soccerites was included in the interport selection, but several of them may appear in the Manila Football League selection lineup. All games will be played under floodlights, beginning at 6.30 p.m., local time.—Central News.

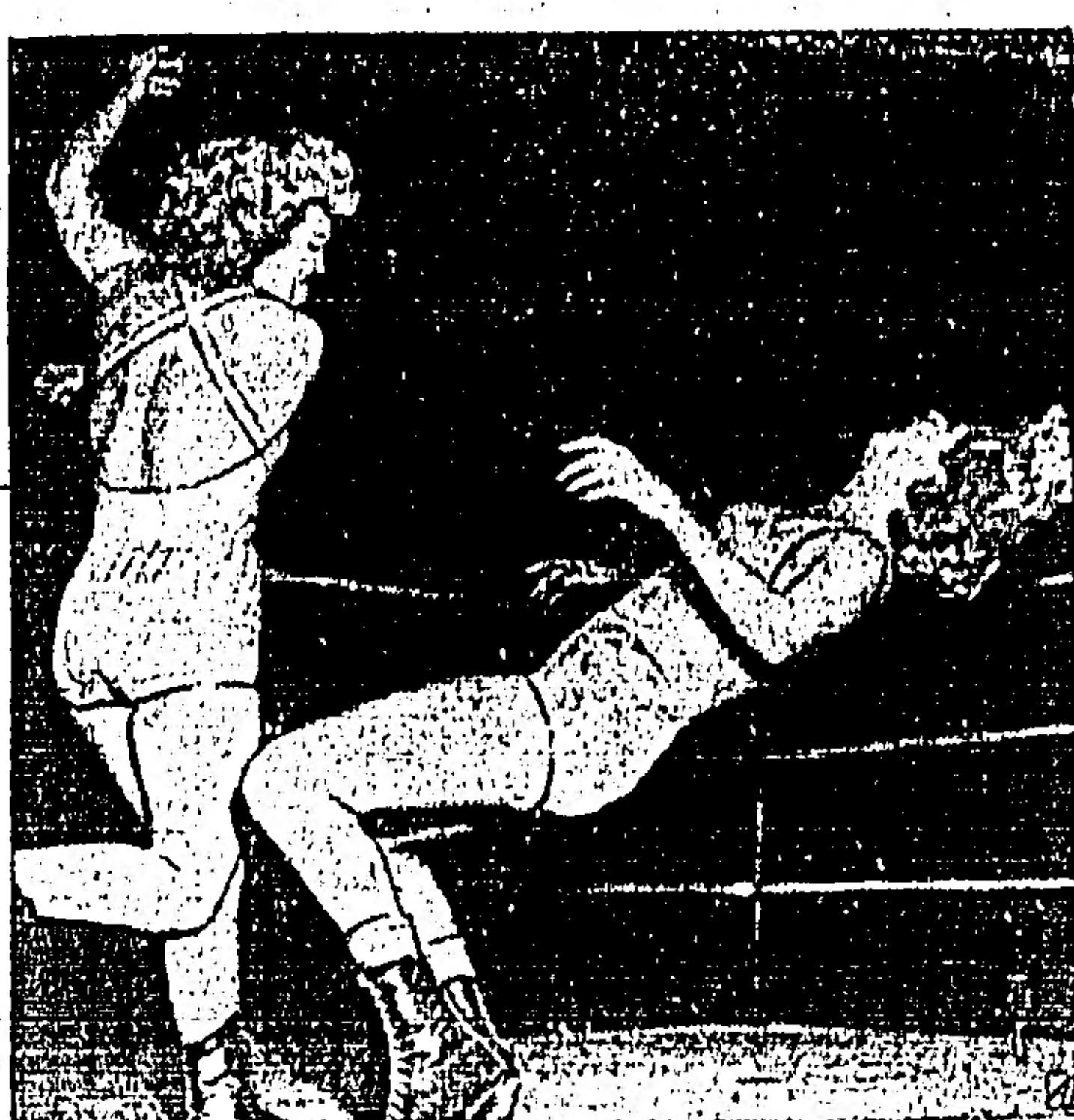
Boston Marathon

Boston, Apr. 12.—Ninety-five contestants have entered the 53rd Boston Athletic Association marathon which will be run from Hopkinton to Boston on April 19.—Associated Press.

Home Football

London, Apr. 12.—In a Third Division Northern game today Oldham drew with Gatehead, neither side scoring.—Reuter.

ROUGH!



Nell Stewart goes down under a drive by Helen Lind in their professional wrestling match at Minneapolis. She rose from the floor to win in seventeen minutes.

Barbara Ann's Time Worth \$100 A Minute

By JACK FROST

Boston, Apr. 12.—One of the most valuable "sporting" properties on ice today is petite Barbara Ann Scott. Fiscally speaking her time on the open market brings about \$100 per minute.

This would tend to place in the peon class Ted (\$5-a-minute) Williams with his \$100,000 salary and Bob (\$25-a-pitch) Feller.

Yet recklessly Miss Scott expended about \$2,000 of herself amid a fetching display of antlers, sailfish and other trophies of the chase gracing the walls of Boston's Madison Square Garden Club in an attic chamber of the North Station.

The event was a press luncheon in the interests of the "Ice Chips of 1949," the nation's oldest ice folly annually sponsored by the Sancerre Skating Club of Boston.

A wide-eyed Toronto blonde who held virtually all amateur figure skating crowns, Miss Scott, now a professional, is due to receive something like \$5,000 for 50 minutes or so as star of the cast.

Surrounded by an old family friend from Har-vud and a handful of visiting Canadian hockey writers idling away time pending the Stanley Cup playoffs, Miss Scott had some difficulty communicating with the working press.

She did manage to convey that she liked Boston, expected to fly home after the final show on Sunday and was not engaged to anyone including New York newspaper executive Ogden Reid who flew her and her mother here from Canada in his plane.

RESPECTFULLY

Respectfully, the press then retired to an adjacent room containing the bar. Socialite members of the S. C. of B. chatted in small, stiff groups. A waiter was dispatched to an Armstrong lunch counter down in the station for a glass of wine which the caterer had thoughtlessly failed to provide for Miss Scott.

Miss Gretchen Merrill of Boston, American champion, happened by, greeting Miss Scott with the smile expected of one who finished second to the Canadian Ice Princess in world championships.

More voluble, Miss Scott's mother placed her daughter's age at 20 (weight about 105 pounds) and said she'd been on skates since about eight.

Barbara Ann, she said, won her first title when only 10, was the first woman to hold five titles at once and was a licensed pilot. Her daughter, she said, had tons of rich boy friends, hopes for a home and children and has a definite aversion to ice shows as a career.

The gathering thinned and there was a sense of introduction of a new chapter in the "Chips." These included the Club's portly President, Charles Roche, who, it was said, won a high jumping title for the Boston A.A. track team 30 years ago and would appear in the ice show that gets under way on Friday—in a dance number.

Ryder Cup Selectors

London, Apr. 12.—Three former British Open golf champions have been appointed to select the team to do battle with the Americans for the Ryder Cup at Ganton, Yorkshire, on September 10 and 17.

They are Arthur Havers, Alf Pugh and Dick Burton—all of them Ryder Cup veterans. The panel of selectors will be completed by Charles Whitcomb—an old Ryder Cup player—and the new Chairman of the British Professional Golfers Association, who will be elected later this year.—Reuter.

Rinty Monaghan Holding Out

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Apr. 12.—Frank McAloran, manager of world flyweight champion Rinty Monaghan, said yesterday he would need a \$40,000 guarantee to take Rinty to Honolulu to meet Hawaiian challenger Dado Marino.

In Honolulu, Sad Sam Ichinose, manager of Marino, said he was through trying to get Monaghan to come to Honolulu to meet Marino. He said he had offered a guarantee of \$25,000 and expenses—but no more.

Monaghan won a disputed decision over Marino in October, 1947, and Ichinose had been angling for a return bout since.—Associated Press.

Arthur King Wins

Philadelphia, Apr. 12.—Arthur King, British Empire lightweight champion from Toronto, Canada, knocked out Anthony Arnone of New Orleans last night in the second round of their scheduled 10-round feature match.

King landed the Louisiana fighter with a long right to the jaw. He knocked down Arnone three times in the first round.—Associated Press.

Japanese Hopes Raised

Tokyo, Apr. 12.—Matsuzo Nagai, Japanese member of the International Olympic Committee, will leave Tokyo on April 14 for Honolulu by Pan-American plane en route to Rome to attend the IOC meeting.

General MacArthur's Headquarters spokesman said a special passport had been given to Nagai to enable him to attend the IOC meeting in Rome.

Nagai's trip materialized after Tokyo's Olympic Committee Travel Service brought word that Dr. Katsumi Kometsani and other Honolulu friends will pay the expenses for Nagai's trip to Rome.

Japanese sports authorities, anticipating much from Nagai's attendance of the IOC meeting in Rome, are hoping that it will pave the way for the reinstatement of Japanese in international sports competition since the last war.—United Press.

Rugger Results

London, Apr. 12.—Results of rugby union games played to-night were: Falmouth 3, Cardiff 6; Liverpool 9, Birkenhead 6.—Reuter.

HOW NEW RULES ARE IMPROVING SOCCER

By CHARLES BUCHAN

Now that the English football season is in its final stages, it is possible to judge some of the effects of the new laws introduced last summer by the English Football Association. They're three in number, but only one of them, that relating to charging, has had any material effect. I will deal with the other two briefly.

The first new law makes it essential that all players should stand outside the penalty area when a goal kick is being taken. That was necessary, anyway, as the ball from a goal kick is not in play until it has passed beyond the penalty area. This point was only brought in to clear up an anomaly in the law.

The second new law forbids an opponent from attempting to kick the ball when it is in the goalkeeper's possession. I am glad to say this has put an end to some unseemly goal-mouth incidents, but has not affected the course of a game at all.

But the change relating to charging certainly has affected the game. The new law reads: A player shall be penalised if he charges fairly, that is with the shoulder, when the ball is not within playing distance of the players concerned and they are definitely not attempting to play it. In other words, charging is not allowed unless the players are about to play the ball. This change was brought in to stop defenders interfering with forwards who were trying to get the ball, either as it approached the goal or the goal-line. And it has succeeded to a certain extent.

A full-back cannot now charge a forward as he attempts to stop the ball from going into touch or over the goal-line. He must, for safety's sake, play the ball, and this ensures fewer stoppages and less friction between players. Nor can a defender protect his goalkeeper by charging an on-rushing forward.

The result has been that goalkeepers nowadays rarely delay their clearances in case they are hustled by an oncoming forward. And that has brought the biggest improvement so far.

In our League games today, goalkeepers are no longer kicking the ball anywhere up the field. They are throwing it quickly to an unmarked colleague, either a half-back or wing-forward. They are starting attacks from their own goal-mouth with a judicious throw, or lob.

Frank Swift, England's goalkeeper until recently, is a past master in this art. Frank throws the ball fast and along the ground, so accurately that the winger can get on to move and begin an attack without waste of time. And in the game between England and Switzerland at Highbury, Ted Ditchburn, Swift's successor in goal, adopted the same tactics.

Several of England's attacks were begun by goalkeeper Ditchburn. The change in the charging law has also given clever ball players like Stanley Matthews, England's great winger, more opportunities for exploiting their skill. This also was noticeable in the Switzerland game. A fitter Lucien, Swiss left half-back, has been penalised several times for obstructing Matthews by placing his body between the winger and the ball, he gave up the obstruction business and tried to play the ball. The result was that Matthews played a great game because he was allowed to make use of his wonderful ball control.

These are the two ways in which the new law has helped to improve play. There will be more when referees as a whole have got used to the change. The difficulty is that not all referees are interpreting the law in the spirit in which it was meant.

Some believe that two players running towards the ball are entitled to charge because they are attempting to play it. In my opinion, they are wrong. The cause the added words "within playing distance of the players concerned" can only mean a yard or two at the most.

This is a point that must be made clear before we shall get the full benefit of the change. Some exact definition of "playing distance" must be given in yards so that all referees can interpret it in the same way. I suggest that it should be altered to "within three yards of the ball."

There is another point that must be clarified. I saw it happen in a game between Burnley's centre-half charged Duff, Charlton winger, in the back about 25 yards from the Burnley goal and was puzzled.

O'Leary, Charlton's South African inside-right, took the ball free kick and crashed the ball into the net. The referee allowed the goal. Burnley players protested that a goal could not be scored direct from a free kick awarded under the new charging law.

The referee, however, said he gave the free kick for violent charging, and therefore it was a direct free kick under a different part of the law. It was hard luck for Burnley who had no means of knowing this fact. So before next season some way of letting players know the reason for any infringement must be introduced. These are minor faults in what is otherwise an excellent law.

There are some promising 400 metres runners around, hardly

law. I am certain that once referees and players are accustomed to the change the game will improve considerably. We shall then see better ball control by players, fewer unsavoury incidents, especially those relating to goalkeepers, less time wasted by unscrupulous defenders and a smoother flow in the run of the game. It will not come about quickly, I know, but the evidence is that a start has been made in the right direction.

ON THE RECORD

STANDARDS TO AIM FOR

With the South China Athletic Association and the Services still an unknown quantity, standards set so far in local athletics this season suggest that winning times at the Open Athletic Meet to be sponsored by the South China Athletic Association on May 19, 20 and 22 should be fairly high.

When such a meet was last held over Christmas in 1949, the long jump was won at just over 23 feet and the discus at over 130 feet. That was an era when the competitors included, among others, Walter Land, the English International, then in the Army in Hongkong.

The schoolboys have contributed much to setting the pace so far and an event that will be looked forward to with considerable keenness will be the 800 metres run in which Reggie Silva of St. Joseph's should have a chance to meet to fight with H. Kessel and D. Eggleton of KGS and Lee Kam-luen of Lingnan University.

At this stage, it is not certain who will be competing. Better half-mile talent may come from the Services and it may be that not one of the four mentioned here will be running. As far as the University is concerned, the entries will be very few if any, the "exams" interfering.

Best mark of the season in any event so far has been S. Holland's 100 metres in 11.2 seconds in the Inter-Varsity meet. Having not too much faith in local time-keepers, especially in the sprints, I will give as an alternative best, if the timekeepers were out, Charles Huang's 108 feet in the discus throw in winning the HKU Championship. In the Inter-Varsity meet he failed to reach 100 feet and came second to a Lingnan entry.

In 1949, 108 feet would have only taken fourth place in the discus throw in the SCAA's Open Meet. The performance is still, however, the best locally in the post-war era.

There are some promising 400 metres runners around, hardly

in a class with Hookey, Odell or C. d'Almada or Castro of the pre-war era, but promising of bringing the winning standard down to under 55 seconds if pressed.

Among them are Gerhard Wazner and Norman Lo of the University, Lee Kam-luen of Lingnan and D. Eggleton of King George V School, not to mention some Army runners.

The principal weakness is in the field events, in which 5 feet 6 inches is still the ceiling in the high jump and a remarkable jump of 21 feet by a schoolboy the best in the long jump. There hasn't been another long jump of over 21 feet so far this year.

Marks in the weight events in the University and Inter-Varsity sports were better than they normally are or were in pre-war days of a normal year, and this is a promising state of affairs.

Best performances so far this season are:
100 metres—S. Holland (HKU), 11.2 seconds.
200 metres—P. McRae (KGS), 23.8 seconds.
400 metres—Lee Kam-luen (Lingnan), 55.2 seconds.
800 metres—D. Eggleton (KGS), 2 mins. 13 secs.
1,600 metres—Reggie Silva (St. Joseph's), 4 mins. 35.2 secs.
110 metres High Hurdles—Paul Yap (Lingnan), 17.2 seconds.
High Jump—Paul Yap (Lingnan), 5 feet 6 inches.
Pole Vault—Marcos Bracho (HKU), 7 feet 6 inches.
Long Jump—Fok Yung-wai (St. Stephen's), 21 feet.
Hop, Step and Jump—T. H. Leun (HKU), 40 feet 7 inches.
Shot Put—Ho Yau-cheung (Lingnan), 37 feet 0 1/2 inches.
Discus Throw—Charles Huang (HKU), 108 feet 0 1/4 inches.
Javelin Throw—Charles Huang (HKU), 121 feet 4 inches.

Women's Events
100 metres—Lee Siu-king (Lingnan), 14 seconds.
High Jump—Fiona Anderson (HKU), 4 feet 3 1/4 inches.
Long Jump—Lee Siu-king (Lingnan), 14 feet 8 inches.
Shot Put—Hung Tak-chen (Lingnan), 20 feet 10 inches.

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Mister Conquest



—(London Express Service).

POCKET CARTOON



Issued 8 Weeks' Ration At One Time

Ryde, Isle of Wight, Apr. 12.—Bacon eaten by the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, and Labour leaders during their visit to Shanklin in the last weekend in February to discuss the general election policy was discussed in a court case heard here today under the food rationing regulations.

The manager and owners of the guest house where the leaders stayed and the Isle of Wight Co-operative Society and a local manager were fined £2 and ordered to pay £10 costs each. All four defendants pleaded guilty. The Magistrates said they regarded the offences as "strictly technical."

Mr. Harold Jack Perkins, manager of the Co-operative Society branch at Shanklin, was asked to have told the police that he was under the impression that the guest house could draw their amount of bacon for the eight weeks at any time within the eight weeks provided they did not draw over the permitted amount.

"As they had not had any before in the period I didn't realise there was anything wrong in supplying nine pounds," he was quoted as saying.

Mr. James Burge, representing the guest house manager, Mr. Herbert Edward Stretch, and the owners, said although there was a plea of guilty they were not pleading guilty to supplying more than a fair share of bacon to those who were at the guest house during the weekend in question.

Submitting that the offence was technical, Mr. Burge added: "It is quite right that this case should have been brought because ugly rumours were abroad. Housewives had a picture of Cabinet Ministers spending a festive weekend largely upon bacon. That is absolutely and completely untrue."—Reuter.

Roosevelt, Jr. Turned Down

New York, Apr. 12.—Tammany Hall, New York, has rejected Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., bid for election support. Instead, it chose Mr. Benjamin Shallock, Municipal Court Justice, as the party candidate in a Congressional bye-election on May 17.

Mr. Roosevelt is assured of nomination by the New York State Liberal Party. The bye-election was made necessary by the recent death of Representative Sol Bloom (Democrat).—Reuter.



"Mister, will you give me a penny? I haven't eaten in six days and I want to weigh myself."

CONVICTED AGAINST HUMANITY

Judgment Passed On Ex-Nazi Officials

Nuremberg, Apr. 12.—The American War Crimes Court, passing judgment on 21 of Hitler's top diplomats and officials, today found two of them guilty of abetting Nazi atrocities in which 6,000,000 European Jews died.

The two, Gustav Steengracht Van Mtyland, former "bright young man" of the German Foreign Office, and Gottlob Berger, chief of S.S. headquarters, were among seven of the Nazis convicted today of crimes against humanity.

The Tribunal, in the second day of the reading of its 832-page judgment for the thirteen and last of the Nuremberg trials, drew attention to the "inhuman activities" of the Dirlewanger extermination brigade, which Berger had admitted regarding as "my special unit."

The exterminators were said to have made a practice of locking the inhabitants of captured villages in barns, firing the buildings and then shooting down the "living torches" when they tried to escape.

The Tribunal found Berger guilty of "callous and brutal policy" but announced that it would take into consideration his work during the closing phases of the war in saving British and American officers from "virtually certain death."

ACQUITTED

The Tribunal acquitted its first defendant, Otto Van Erdmannsdorff, former deputy chief of the Political Division of the German Foreign Office.

The Tribunal held that the 61-year-old man in his position as under Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop was "little more than a chief clerk."

The Tribunal also acquitted 46-year-old English-born Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, head of the Nazi Party's foreign organization, on charges of crimes against humanity. He is still charged under two counts remaining in his seven-charge indictment.

The Tribunal found that Bohle while committing anti-Jewish acts reprehensible from a moral point of view, could not be found guilty within the scope of the charges.

The Tribunal convicted the following of crimes against humanity:

Wilhelm Keiper, Hitler's special economic adviser, found guilty yesterday of planning an aggressive war.

Richard Darné, former German Food and Agriculture Minister.

Hans Nehl, chief of the Armament and War Production Ministry's Planning Office and a director of the Nazi organization for setting Germans in occupied lands.

PROPAGANDA CHIEF

Otto Dietrich, former Nazi press chief and State Secretary for propaganda.

The judgment blamed Dietrich for a "well-thought out, repeated, persistent campaign to arouse the hatred of the German people against the Jews."

Hans Lammer, former chief of the Reich Chancellery, was also convicted of crimes against humanity. The Court yesterday held him guilty of planning an aggressive war.

The Tribunal exonerated Otto Meisner, former chief of the German Presidential Chancellery, who was indicted for

crimes against humanity only. The Court today disclosed a "Machievellian" Nazi plot to use a British offer of asylum for 5,000 Rumanian Jewish children as anti-Semitic propaganda.

But the German Foreign Office was too late in deciding to accept the offer.

GETTO LIQUIDATED

A confidential report from the S.S. in 1943 said that the only place where 5,000 Jewish children could still be found was at the ghetto at Litzmannstadt, which was to be liquidated immediately on orders from Himmler.

The German plot followed a British note in May, 1943, expressing the hope that Germany would agree to allow 5,000 Jews from the Eastern occupied countries to emigrate to Palestine.

The Court said that the Nazis hoped to foist their guilt for anti-Jewish murders on the British Government by lying down to conditions for the transfer, which London could not accept.

In a prolonged series of inter-office notes to keep the reply from appearing as a brutal attempt to blackmail Britain, the German first decided to down to 5,000 Rumanian Jewish children against British interned Germans at the ratio of one Jew to four Germans.

When London indicated that this was unacceptable the German Foreign Office considered exchanging the Jewish children for "such non-Germans whom we are interested in as Irish nationalists, Indians, Arabs, Egyptians and others arrested in the British sphere of influence."

Finally, the Nazis agreed to the resettlement of 5,000 Jewish children to England "to promote anti-Semitism" but it was too late.—Reuter.

CANALISING WORLD'S AIR ROUTES

London, Apr. 12.—A blue print for canalising the main world air routes so that aircraft follow lanes like shipping has been evolved for the first time in history by experts of the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

Air Commodore W. E. G. Mann, leader of the British delegation, announced this here today at the closing session of the final meeting of a series of 10 regional air navigation meetings held by the organisation.

Representatives of 13 countries have for three weeks discussed at this final meeting world air problems and surveyed the facilities and service required for safe and economical air transport with special reference to the African-Indian routes.

Air Commodore Mann said that there were no plans at present for a trans-Indian Ocean route. The only possible one is the Royal Dutch Air Lines' schedule between Batavia and South Africa.

"Populations separated by swamps, deserts and great areas with poor transport, can be linked swiftly and efficiently by air," he said. He declared that one of the main achievements of this series of 10 regional meetings had been its agreement on international procedure on world air routes.

It would now be possible to "fly right through the world" on one common data of procedure. Meteorological plans were considerable and telecommunication facilities would be highly satisfactory. A special meeting was likely to be held in South Africa in December next on the question of telecommunication facilities, he said.—Reuter.

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCY

Washington, Apr. 12.—The United States and Canada today established a joint Committee to co-ordinate their plans for industrial mobilisation in the event of an emergency.

The State Department made public today an exchange of notes with Canada, creating a joint United-Canadian Industrial Mobilisation Committee.—Reuter.

Atlantic Pact Goes To The Senate

Washington, Apr. 12.—President Harry Truman sent the North Atlantic Pact to the US Senate today for approval as a long step "on the road to peace."

He urged the Senators to help Western Europe ward off "brutality and aggression" by pledging United States partnership in the Pact.

Thus, as he began his fifth year as chief executive, Mr. Truman pointed anew to his belief that an enduring peace is a realisable goal.

"This treaty," he said, "makes clear the determination of the people of the United States and of our neighbours in the North Atlantic community to do their utmost to maintain peace with justice and to take such action as they may deem necessary if the peace is broken."

The President submitted the mutual defence agreement for Senate ratification only eight days after the historic document was signed here by Secretary of State Dean Acheson and the Foreign Ministers of 11 other nations. The peaceful objectives of the mutual aid pact also were stressed anew by Secretary of State Acheson in a separate report to the President.

JOINT AID PLEDGE

Mr. Acheson said the alliance members in signing the accord "reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the United Nations charter and their desire to live at peace with all peoples and all governments."

By pledging their joint aid, he said, "they express their determination to safeguard the freedom and the common heritage and civilisation of their peoples founded upon the principles of Democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law."

Mr. Acheson went on to repeat previous assurances that there is no "automatic commitment" for the U.S. to go to war in an effort to help an alliance member under attack. He said the treaty poses an obligation upon each party to use its honest judgment as to action it deems necessary to "restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area."

The "essence" of the agreement, he said, is the "recognition of the fact that an armed attack on any of the North Atlantic nations is in effect an attack upon them all, directed squarely against our common Democratic way of life."

While the Senate is expected to approve the treaty by a large margin when it is finally brought to a vote, there were prospects of long debate ahead before the showdown ballot.

Chairman Tom Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee told reporters the Committee probably will not open its hearings on the treaty until April 25, although the group originally had planned to begin them on Monday.

Mr. Connally did not disclose reasons for the delay, but many Senators have been demanding that the administration furnish estimates of the cost of helping rearm Western Europe at the same time they are considering the treaty itself.

On that score, Senator Wherry of Nebraska, the Republican Floor Leader, said: "The Administration is fumbling with fate" by not telling the lawmakers "what it is going to cost to implement this treaty."

Mr. Truman did not touch on the arms issue in his special message, but he has said they should be submitted after it has been cleared by the Budget Bureau and other agencies concerned.—Associated Press.

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Horse Cab Returns



The driver of a horse drawn cab awaits payment after depositing his passengers at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City, in the midst of a strike that emptied most of the city's 11,510 taxicabs. The striking union—a unit of John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers—called the walkout in a bid to win recognition as a bargaining agent for the cab firms' 36,000 drivers, mechanics and other employees. It also seeks pay increases, a closed shop and other contract benefits.—AP Picture.

ALL EYEWASH SAYS PRAVDA

Moscow, Apr. 12.—The proposed American and British expeditions "to find Noah's Ark" on Mount Ararat are "eye-wash," the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, said today.

"One glance at the map," Pravda declared, "will show the real purpose of the alleged expedition. (Mount Ararat is on the Turkish-Soviet border). One more group of experienced agents is being sent to the northeastern border district of Turkey."

(It was reported from The Hague last week that an American expedition was going to look for Noah's Ark. It would be joined by a British expedition).—Reuter.

Auckland, New Zealand, Apr. 12.—An Auckland workman who bit a work mate in the face has been sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.—Reuter.

NOTICE

SHORT SERVICE COMMISSIONS

General Headquarters FAR EAST Land Forces announce that Short Service Commissions are now available to released British Officers of the British & Indian Army in various Arms with certain age limits.

For Infantry the age limit is 30 and for other Arms age varies between 40 and 50.

Officers accepted will be required to serve for a period of eight years, three of which will be spent on the Active List and the remainder on the Regular Army Reserve of officers. The three years on the Active List will be spent in this theatre, and on completion a gratuity of £300 will be payable.

Applications should be made to District and Sub-District Headquarters in Malaya, and District Headquarters in Singapore and Hong Kong where full terms and conditions may be seen.

Final selection and appointment will be made by the War Office.

All applications must reach District or Sub-District Headquarters by 20th June, 1949.

NOTICE

We have pleasure in announcing that a demonstration will be held on Thursday, 14th April 1949 at 3 p.m. on the reclamation opposite the Tramway Depot, King's Road, North Point to show the valuable properties of Albi "R" Fire Retardant Paint. You are cordially invited to witness the demonstration.

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Unexpected Vote On The Budget

London, Apr. 12.—The Labour Government tonight easily won preliminary approval of its austerity budget for 1949 in the House of Commons when the Communists forced a vote and the Conservative Party abstained from a man.

The vote, taken on a motion to send the budget to a committee for study, was 302 for and three against, but it was by no means a fair test of the overwhelming opposition by the Conservatives to the budget, which was laid down last week by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps. The Conservatives abstained apparently because division was forced by the only two Communist members in the House of Commons, William Gallacher and Philip Piratin. The other man who voted with them against the budget was John Elliot-Millar, former Labour Party member, who has gone over to side with the Communists on almost every issue.

SOCIALISTS ABSTAIN

About a dozen Labour members also abstained on the vote, indicating that opposition within the Party to the budget had not yet died down. The budget now will be taken up in the Ways and Means Committee, then returned to the floor of the House as a finance bill for another vote.

On that occasion, the Conservatives are expected to register their real opposition to what they have called the "joy through misery" budget.

The vote tonight caught both sides by surprise. Both Labour and the Conservatives had sent out whips for tomorrow night, when they expected a showdown on the budget. However, the Communists forced the issue suddenly.—United Press.

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Copies of photographs

taken by the South China

Morning Post and Hong Kong

Telegraph Staff Photographers

are on view in the

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ORDERS BOOKED.

NOTICE

TO

ADVERTISERS

Advertisers are requested to note that not less than 24 hours notice prior to the day of publication should be given for all commercial display advertisements, change of copy etc. Notices and classified advertisements will be received up to 10 a.m. and urgent notices until noon on day of issue. Saturdays not later than 0930.

DEATH

LAUREL—Bernadette (Nene) Rocha passed away at her residence, 3 Devon Road, Kowloon Tong, at 6 p.m. tomorrow, Thursday, April 14, 1949. (Macao and Manila papers please copy).

TUITION GIVEN

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